

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1850.

STATE CONVENTION.

1st. Persons coming by Bridgeport and the H. R. Road, will find stages at Hawleyville, seven miles from Danbury, with seats for forty persons, both on Monday evening and Tuesday noon, preceding the meeting.

2d. Delegates arriving, on either day, will find members of the Committee of arrangements at the lecture room, to receive, and assign them places.

3rd. On Wednesday evening, it has been arranged to have the FAREWELL EXERCISES connected with the departure for the East, of the Rev. Mr. Vinton, and the Karen disciples. Particulars touching this meeting, will be announced at as early an hour of the session as shall be practicable.

A. PERKINS,

Pastor of the Danbury Village Church.

Arrangements have been made with the President and Directors of the Hartford and Willimantic, and Hartford and New Haven Railroads, to convey delegates to the Convention over their roads at half fare. We have not yet learned whether the managers of the New York and New Haven road have consented to reduce their fare from New Haven to Bridgeport, but we presume it will be done. A ticket purchased at Willimantic and another at Hartford will be good going and returning. We are not aware of any arrangements having been made with the Housatonic road.

It will be necessary for delegates in the eastern part of the State to come as far as Hartford on Monday in order to take the eight and a quarter o'clock train on Tuesday morning which reaches Bridgeport in season for the 10 o'clock and forty minutes train for Danbury.

New Bible Society.

We learn, by an advertisement in one of the New York daily papers, that the managers of the late project of issuing an amended version of the English Scriptures, have taken incipient steps for the organization of an Association whose avowed object it shall be to translate the Sacred Scriptures "faithfully and accurately into every living language." A public meeting is to be held in the Mulberry St. Baptist Tabernacle on Monday next, for the purpose of electing the organization, by adopting a Constitution, electing a board of officers, &c.

We must say that we regret this movement, but we have no right to complain of the respected brethren who are leading off in this direction.—There is an openness about this transaction, which must prevent any misapprehension, and whoever goes into the new Society will go with his eyes open, and understanding exactly what it proposes to do. All who choose to do so, have an undoubted right to connect themselves with an Association. Our brethren have also an unquestionable right to procure and publish an amended version of the Sacred Scriptures; and we assure them that if they shall, in the end, prove so fortunate as to bring out a version of the English Bible which shall prove to be superior to the version now in use, no one will rejoice in such a consummation more heartily than we shall. We sincerely hope that no impediment will be thrown in their way by those who have effectually opposed their scheme in connection with the Am. & For. Bible Society, as we conceive they were in duty bound to do; but that the undertaking on which they have so confidently entered, will be allowed to succeed or to fail, according to their competency or incompetency for their chosen task. It may be that the hand of God is in this movement, and that by this new Association is to be brought forth a version of the Scriptures which shall more fully and clearly express the sense of the Divine Original. We all believe that the commonly received version can be improved, and that in many respects it ought to be improved; and it may be that Providence has raised our brethren up for the very purpose of accomplishing this great and vastly important work. We may have our doubts and fears in reference to the result, but we need not, and cannot predict a failure. Let us hope for the best, and patiently wait the issue, which after all is with God, who will bring to pass all that He has purposed, by whomsoever He will.

Domestic Missions.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am sorry to notice, by your last, that the Domestic Mission Treasury is coming short, and that only about one-fourth part of the churches have as yet sent in, on their quota. It has ever seemed to me, that the Convention has made a mistake in discontinuing, for two or three years back, to recommend the plan of distinct quarterly collections through the State, for our different objects, viz: first quarter for the year for the Bible cause; second quarter for Foreign Missions; third quarter for Home and Domestic Missions; and fourth quarter for Education cause. The truth is, the maxim, "A place for everything, and everything in its place," is scarcely more true than its cognate, "A time for everything, and everything in its time." If we have a set time to do a thing, we are much more likely to do it. So many are the different objects almost constantly presented to the churches, from within and from without, (the latter by agents, who are sometimes very pressing,) that unless the time when it is fixed, and firmly adhered to, some of the standing objects will get the go-by in some of the churches. Besides, if the pastor has the sanction of the Convention as to time, he feels both more boldness and more obligation to bring up the object, and to bring it up just then—and the churches, who generally have good confidence in the Convention, are the more likely to sustain him in it. As to the agents for these standing objects, so far as their services are needed in the State, it is assuredly much better for them that there should be a fixed and uniform time for their several objects to be presented—inasmuch as it tells them when to come among us.

I have no doubt but that the Bible and Education causes have also suffered some from the discontinuance of the plan of distinct quarterly allotments. The Foreign Mission cause less, probably, for so strong is its hold upon the affections of our people, that it will be apt to be attended to in nearly every church, some time in the course of each year.

It has sometimes been brought as an objection to our old plan of Conventional quarterly allotments that it left some worthy objects, as Tract cause, Publication Society's cause, &c., unprovided for.

I am persuaded, however, that this objection need not be valid; either of these things may find its place in the same quarter with one of the other objects named. For instance, let the Publication cause be attended to in the same quarter with the Education. Let it even, if you please, be associated with it in the same effort, and divide the proceeds between the two objects, giving, if you please, half to each.

I will conclude, brother Editors, by barely saying, that I hope it will be one of the acts of our Convention, at its coming session, renewedly to recommend to the churches its old plan of quarterly efforts for the different objects.

SYSTEM.

London Baptist Missionary Society.

The anniversary of this time honored Society was held in Exeter Hall, London, April 25; it being the oldest of modern missionary associations it took the precedence in point of time in holding its annual meeting. The other benevolent Societies held their anniversaries in May.

We are indebted to the remarkably fair and candid correspondent of the New York Independent for the following information in regard to this Society:

Mr. Alderman Callender, of Manchester, presided, and Rev. Dr. Holey offered prayer. The chairman adverted to the many motives which called for redoubled efforts at the present time; their organization was complete, the work of conversion was going on among the heathen, God was working for them and us, and what was wanting was increased funds, and that the Church should increase its exertions. The chairman made a statement, showing that even where there were funds, men were wanting. One of these facts is new; the other confirms a statement made some months since in *The Independent*:

"He had lately met with that excellent man, Mr. Anderson, of the Scotch Free Church, who, with two of his brethren, had been successfully laboring at Madras, but who had now returned home on account of the state of his health, and that gentleman had stated to him and others, that during a residence of several months in Scotland, he had been looking through all their churches to see if he could find any young man qualified for the purpose of recruiting the missionary stations in India; and though he had preached and talked to them, he had been unable to find a single individual suitable for the work, although a kind friend had guaranteed to furnish the means to the extent of £200 a year for five years, if any one would undertake to go out with Mr. Anderson. The Church Missionary Society in the same position; they wanted suitable evangelical men to recruit their stations, but they could not be obtained. Now, while that was the case with other societies, which had been obliged to refuse the application of £200 a year for five years, every way qualified, for want of funds to support them. That surely was a state of things which needed only to be made known in their own and other denominations to secure all the aid required."

The Report shows that forty-eight brethren and their wives, and nine females, are engaged in the special department of education; 120 natives in different lands, qualified by the grace of God, aid in these evangelical labors; and about 150 other Christian brethren gratuitously devote more or less of their time to the same great work. The progress of the work of translation is thus briefly stated:

"In Hindi, for the use of the population in the Ganges between Monghir and Benares, 4,500 copies of the Gospels and Acts have been printed. In Hindustani, for the use of Mohammedans, in Persian and Bengali, 62,500 Gospels, Acts, or perfect Testaments have been finished, chiefly under the supervision of Mr. Lewis. And in Sanscrit, under brother Wenger's care, 7,500 copies of portions of the New Testament have appeared. Other large editions are in progress, especially of the Old Testament, in Bengali and in Sanscrit, by Mr. Wenger."

The total number of copies printed during the past year is 74,500; the number distributed upward of 50,000.

"There are under the pastoral care of the brethren, and of the native converts chosen to the pastoral, one hundred and eight Christian churches—cases of spiritual life in the midst of deserts and death. There are at present fellowships in India and Ceylon, 1,982 persons; in Africa and the West Indies, 3,907; making in all nearly 5,000 professed disciples of Christ, and about 250 seeking admission into the fold, exclusive of Jamaica. The clear increase during the year has been 188."

The Report anticipates great advantages from the removal of a hindrance raised by the government of India, which in point of fact imposed serious penalties upon the natives for a charge of falsity. A declaration was issued, which forms the "Magna Charta of India on liberty of conscience."

The debt of upward of £6,000 with which the Society commenced the year, has not been increased; but, in order to keep the expenditure within the income, large reductions have been made. The total receipts for the year are under £30,000. The expenditure had been less than in the preceding year by £4,000.

Rev. W. Walters moved a resolution recognizing the dependence of missionary institutions on the blessing of God, and spoke in the spirit of the resolution. Rev. W. Farebrother, late missionary to China, and the representative of the London Missionary Society, delivered a speech full of interest, and containing discriminating notices of China in its multifarious and anomalous aspects.

"In that country they met with a people in some respects highly civilized, in others deeply barbarous—a people clad in beautiful vestments, but of offensive in their habits; sometimes ridiculously polite, and at others offensive and insulting—a people spread over so vast a tract of country, yet governed by a patriarchal form of Government—a people who, though living in monstrous cities, and possessing all the inherent failings of humanity, passed on from age to age, and generation to generation, without any popular tumult—all bowing down with the most implicit obedience to the commands of their great father the Emperor. They found the people in some places highly civilized, but in others most barbarous; and while they were the manufacturers of fabrics which we cannot imitate—while they possessed educational and other institutions; which displayed consummate skill and high powers of adaptation, yet they were found bowing down to the most silly superstitions and ridiculous practices; and profoundly ignorant of everything beyond the boundary of their own empire."

The revolting inhumanity in some provinces, and the benevolent institutions which existed in others, were described and contrasted:

"In some parts of the south of that vast country, he had seen the bodies of infants floating in the rivers, and had heard the horrid practice of infanticide defended, while further north there were no traces of such a crime; but on the contrary, he had found there founding hospitals, where a number of orphan children were clothed, fed, and educated by the voluntary contributions of the people. In some parts he had seen the poor lie down to die, unnoticed and uncared for; in others, splendid buildings, where provisions were served out to them, and their other wants attended to. But so numerous were these anomalies, that it was difficult to present an intelligible view of the Chinese people. They were accustomed to think and speak of China as if it were a comparatively small country like England or France, whereas, in truth, it was composed of some sixteen or seventeen different nations, all living under one patriarchal form of government."

Hospitals, which were sometimes spoken of as a peculiar characteristic of Christianity, had existed in China for many centuries. The origin of these institutions had by some been referred to the Jesuit missionaries. Mr. Farebrother was disposed to refer them to the remotest antiquity. The native writers traced them back to a period of 1137 years before Christ; for his own part, he thought they might date from the patriarchal ages, and that though heathenism had extinguished all vestiges of them in other countries, it had failed to crush out their existence from China. Mr. F. expressed the opinion that no Gentile nation had retained so long and in such purity the knowledge of the true God as the Chinese, idolatry not having prevailed among them till two centuries before the Christian era.

The meeting was also addressed by Rev. J. J. Brown, Rev. Baptist W. Noel, and others.

Ashford Baptist Association.

BR. BURN, I have just returned from the anniversary of the Ashford Association, held with the church in Killingly. The distance from most of the churches, and the unpropitious state of the weather, led us to anticipate a small representation. But in this we were happily disappointed. A larger number than usual from abroad came up to the place of worship, and what was better than all the rest, we have reason to believe that the presence of the Lord came with them. Our business matters were very easily dispatched, consuming only a moiety of our time. It seemed evident, impressed upon the hearts of the ministers and messengers of the churches that they had come to worship God, renew their spiritual strength, and have their souls refreshed. Nor in this were they disappointed, for such was the character of the meeting that all seemed

No Reform in Popery.

The Rev. Dr. Townsend of Durham, Eng., has had an interview with the Pope, for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, some reforms in popery, and, perhaps, in the event of success, of proposing a union of the English with Roman Church. They conversed in Latin, the Pope evincing a perfect willingness to hear what the Rev. Canon from England had to say. One of the main objects of Dr. T. was to get the Catholic clergy released from the vows of celibacy. In reply to his arguments the Pope stated that he had received letters from Germany, in the early part of his reign, on the same subject, and that, at that time, he seriously contemplated such a step, but that the present state of Italy and the Church forbade all innovations.

Ultraists.

OUTRAGEOUS.—We learn from the *Mail*, that Miss Abby Folsom, the fearless and indefatigable reformer and philanthropist, was forcibly and ignominiously dragged from the abolition meeting at Cochrane Hall last evening, and taken to the Police Office, where, after brief duress, she was liberated through the humanity of the Captain of the Night Police. What renders this outrage more stinging is the fact that it was committed at the instigation of the Garrison clique, for whom Abby has labored so long and so effectually.—*Boston Trans.*

"The Garrison clique" appears to be using itself up pretty rapidly. Under the guise of certain moral questions it conceals the most shocking infidelity. Garrison was once listened to by hundreds and thousands, as the advocate of the equal rights of all men, whatever the complexion of their skin might be; but his ultraisms ruined him. He seems to imagine that his system of morals is better than that of the Bible; and in following out his creed to its utmost extent, he finds it necessary to reject the Bible. His blasphemies and open infidelity have become notorious, and it is surprising that ministers of the gospel will go and hear the ravings of such a mad-man when he assembles his troops in New York, as he is in the habit of doing every year during the anniversary week. The best way to deal with such characters is to let them entirely alone. They will die a natural death soon, if left to themselves. They at first designated themselves "abolitionists," by which they simply meant the abolition of slavery, but their ultra notions soon led them to advocate the abolition of everything that stood in their way; so they abolished the Sabbath, as far as they could by their words and actions—they abolished the government of our country and the church, in the same way—and they have now abolished their own resistance principles by forcibly dragging Abby Folsom from one of their meetings. Some of them have gone to the extreme verge of their abolition creed, and undertaken to abolish death itself. Henry C. Wright, one of Garrison's right hand men, says:

"If death, as I have defined it, be a violation of natural law, it ought to be, and will be, abolished. Death, if it be a violation of natural law, is not of God; it has no more right to be in this world than drunkenness or slavery; it is an enemy to God and man, and ought to be driven from the earth, and no longer be allowed, in the form of government, churches, statutes, laws, constitutions, or Bibles, or of warriors, priests, or politicians, or in any form to terrify the hearts, crush the souls, and destroy the happiness of men, and array brother against brother in deadly hostility."

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST CHRONICLE.—The last number of this paper contains the "Farewell of its editor." The *Chronicle* was established at New Orleans three years ago, and has been continued since that period at a pecuniary loss to the publishers. The editor says: "In my opinion the discontinuance of the *Chronicle* is a measure which, had our patrons all done their duty, would have been totally unnecessary." The neglect of many subscribers to pay their subscriptions promptly, is an evil that is felt in all parts of the Union as well as in New Orleans. The *Chronicle*, one of the best conducted denominational papers in the South, has lost its life by it; and we could mention other papers that are experiencing much inconvenience from the same cause. Mr. Duncan, the late editor of the *Chronicle*, is a young man of superior talents and attainments, which eminently qualify him for the post of an editor; but like many other talented men, he has fallen in a laudable and benevolent enterprise. There is one trait in his character which is worthy of imitation. He says: "As regards the sentiments I have expressed on various subjects, it is sufficient to say, that I have never asked myself whether this or that would be acceptable, or unacceptable, but have uttered without hesitation what I deemed to be the truth, to which I might be subjected by my views might meet. This has proved, in my case, not only an honest, but a wise policy." So it will be in the case of every one. There is no danger in following the truth, for it will never lead on a wrong track. The suspension of the *Chronicle* will prove a serious loss to the denomination in Louisiana, but we can congratulate its editor on the release he will enjoy from a burdensome and health impairing duty, and wish him all the happiness in retirement of which his labors as an editor necessitate.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Charles Smith, one of the workmen in Colt's pistol factory, was killed instantly on Monday afternoon of the present week, by getting entangled in a belt connected with the main shaft of the engine. He was thrown around the shaft almost with the rapidity of lightning, his body striking against the floor above with such force as to raise it a few inches every time he struck. The engine was stopped as soon as possible, but it was too late to save his life. He resided in East Hartford, where he leaves a wife and two children.

REPORT OF THE BANK COMMISSIONERS.—It appears from the report that there are in the State, forty-one banks with an aggregate cash capital of \$9,507,503.00. On the first of April last there was in circulation of their notes, on demand, the

sum of \$5,253,884.00. There was of deposits also, the sum of \$2,257,939.03. Their debts to banks in and out of the State, amounted to \$408,769.95.—These sums constitute their entire indebtedness. Their resources are given as follows:

Specie on hand \$640,622.24
Bills discounted and maturing daily 15,407,314.80
Other securities, payable on demand 2,222,395.31
The balance therefore due from the public to the banks amounts to \$10,980,738.46. This state of things, the Commissioners think render the bill holders perfectly safe, while the public have a circulating medium more convenient than that of gold and silver.

The banks of the State have earned the past year the sum of \$815,934.41; of this amount \$709,684.41, or about 7 1/2 per cent has been divided on their capital stock. The sum of \$17,000 has been paid to the State Treasurer on account of bonuses for public purposes, and the balance has been carried to the Surplus Fund Account.

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR AMOUNTED TO \$49,741.91; the expenses, some three thousand dollars less than this, leaving a balance to be carried to new account. Rev. Lewis C. Weld, is the Principal of the Institution; there are also eleven Assistants, a Steward, and a Matron. Gas-pipes have been laid from the city to the Asylum, and the building is now lighted with gas. A hydraulic ram has also been purchased, by means of which water is raised from the river to the fourth story of the building; a distance of 125 feet.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—The fiscal year closed March 31st, 1850. On that day there was due to the School Fund \$58,212.43, and there was cash in the Treasury, \$21,224.76, leaving a balance against the State of \$36,987.67.

This debt commenced in 1846, and has been gradually increasing. The actual expenses of the State in the past year have been \$121,720.84, including the payment of interest on the debt. The actual net receipts of the year, exclusive of the balance in the Treasury at its commencement and of money borrowed, were \$111,191.73, showing that the expenses have exceeded the current revenue, \$10,529.11.

The State has a permanent fund of \$406,000 invested in Bank stocks, which pays an annual interest of about eight per cent. The debt of the State is due to the School Fund; the Commissioner of the property of the State's Bank stock, to the amount of its debt, being transferred to the School Fund.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.—From the Report of the Directors of the State Prison, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to \$14,148.26; leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of \$1,832.74. Some extra expenses were incurred last year to protect the convicts from cholera and dysentery. While other prisons were visited with these diseases, ours escaped.

The number of prisoners, March 31st, 1849, was 137; there has since been received into the prison, 61; making the whole number during the year, 218. Of these, 35 have been released by expiration of sentence, four by pardon of Legislature, and four by death; leaving in confinement, March 31, 1850, 175.

The Directors have complained of the practice of counties which have workhouses, of sending off the disabled prisoners to the State Prison, while able bodied ones are permitted to serve out their terms in the county workhouse. A very important suggestion is made in the Report in regard to the Insane. Among the convicts in our State Prisons there are always some in whom there exists an hereditary tendency to insanity; and others who have been visited with this affliction at some period previous to their imprisonment. These men while at liberty, and pursuing the ordinary occupations of life, excite no remark, except for their "Excentricity." But when shut in a prison, deprived of companionship, and the sustaining influences of the outer world, condemned to their own dismal reflections, or surrendered to their coarser passions, this excentricity often becomes insanity. When mania is once developed a prison is not a proper place for them. No longer answerable for their conduct, the ordinary processes of punishment become in their instance, a cruelty. If no accommodation should be made for them by the State, the committee recommend the construction of suitable apartments for their accommodations. There is room beyond the female department for six rooms of more than double the size of the ordinary cells. These would furnish comfortable accommodations for these unfortunate men. We regard this suggestion as one of the most important in the Report, and hope it may be carried into execution. The State does not wish, nor has it any right to benefit itself by the earnings of State prisoners; let the profits of their labor be applied to the benefit of the unfortunate ones in their own midst. It is no more than just; it would be merciful to do so.

We have before us several of the Annual Reports which make their appearance during the session of the Legislature; notices of which have been presented at an earlier period by the Anniversary Reports which have occupied our columns to a pretty liberal extent for a few weeks past. From the *Thirty-fifth* annual report of the Directors of the American Asylum, we learn that the whole number of pupils within the year ending May 11, 1850, has been 210; namely, 122 males and 88 females. From New England, 190; from South Carolina, 8; from Georgia, 1; from Alabama, 1; from Texas, 1; from Illinois, 1; from Wisconsin, 2; also from Canada, 4; and from Nova Scotia, 2. This is a larger aggregate by five than that of any former year. There were two deaths at the Asylum during the year. These were two sisters from South Carolina. They died within thirty-six hours of each other, of dysentery, during its prevalence in this city last summer.

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This debt commenced in 1846, and has been gradually increasing. The actual expenses of the State in the past year have been \$121,720.84, including the payment of interest on the debt. The actual net receipts of the year, exclusive of the balance in the Treasury at its commencement and of money borrowed, were \$111,191.73, showing that the expenses have exceeded the current revenue, \$10,529.11.

The State has a permanent fund of \$406,000 invested in Bank stocks, which pays an annual interest of about eight per cent. The debt of the State is due to the School Fund; the Commissioner of the property of the State's Bank stock, to the amount of its debt, being transferred to the School Fund.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE STATE PRISON.—From the Report of the Directors of the State Prison, it appears that the receipts for the year amounted to \$14,148.26; leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of \$1,832.74. Some extra expenses were incurred last year to protect the convicts from cholera and dysentery. While other prisons were visited with these diseases, ours escaped.

The number of prisoners, March 31st, 1849, was 137; there has since been received into the prison, 61; making the whole number during the year, 218. Of these, 35 have been released by expiration of sentence, four by pardon of Legislature, and four by death; leaving in confinement, March 31, 1850, 175.

The Directors have complained of the practice of counties which have workhouses, of sending off the disabled prisoners to the State Prison, while able bodied ones are permitted to serve out their terms in the county workhouse. A very important suggestion is made in the Report in regard to the Insane. Among the convicts in our State Prisons there are always some in whom there exists an hereditary tendency to insanity; and others who have been visited with this affliction at some period previous to their imprisonment. These men while at liberty, and pursuing the ordinary occupations of life, excite no remark, except for their "Excentricity." But when shut in a prison, deprived of companionship, and the sustaining influences of the outer world, condemned to their own dismal reflections, or surrendered to their coarser passions, this excentricity often becomes insanity. When mania is once developed a prison is not a proper place for them. No longer answerable for their conduct, the ordinary processes of punishment become in their instance, a cruelty. If no accommodation should be made for them by the State, the committee recommend the construction of suitable apartments for their accommodations. There is room beyond the female department for six rooms of more than double the size of the ordinary cells. These would furnish comfortable accommodations for these unfortunate men. We regard this suggestion as one of the most important in the Report, and hope it may be carried into execution. The State does not wish, nor has it any right to benefit itself by the earnings of State prisoners; let the profits of their labor be applied to the benefit of the unfortunate ones in their own midst. It is no more than just; it would be merciful to do so.

Difficulty with Cuba.

Telegraphic despatches from Washington represent matters as wearing a serious aspect between our Government and Spain. They say that orders have been despatched to demand the restoration of the prisoners in Cuba, consisting of 105 men, captured on Woman's Island by the steamer Pizarro. It is supposed that two vessels are still at sea with reinforcements for Lopez; and should the Spanish capture these vessels, our squadron is instructed to demand them of the Spanish commander—and if refused to seize them by force.—*Trouble ahead.*

OREGON CITY COLLEGE.—The Commercial Advertiser learns from the *Oregon Spectator*, that a meeting was held in Oregon City on the 2d of February, at which it was resolved to establish a new seminary of learning, under the name of the Oregon City College, with a view of attaching thereto in due time a theological department. The first term of the institution was to commence under the superintendence of Rev. Ezra Fisher, at the Baptist meeting house, on the 18th of the same month.

The establishment of such an institution was contemplated in Mr. Fisher's original instructions as a missionary of the American Home Mission Society. He has steadily aimed at its accomplishment, and we are glad to see that the project is so far advanced.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

THE MEETING AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo is coming to be a centre for the holding of great meetings. There the West and the East meet. At the Anniversary of the Missionary Union, held in that city last week, it is estimated that no fewer than a thousand persons were in attendance from abroad. Of members of the Union, there were present 382. Different States were represented as follows: Maine, 9; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 6; Massachusetts, 67; Connecticut, 8; Rhode Island, 6; New York, 162; New Jersey, 16; Delaware, 1; Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 52; Michigan, 14; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 10; Wisconsin, 2; Canada West, 1; Returned Missionaries, 4. Total 382. Of these, 277 were ministers, and 105 laymen.—*Hatchman and Recorder.*

Difficulty with Cuba.

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of the prisoners in Cuba, consisting of 105
spurred on Woman's Island by the steamer
It is supposed that two vessels are still
with reinforcements for Lopez, and should
capture these vessels, our squadron is
to demand them of the Spanish com-
and if refused to seize them by force.

CITY COLLEGE.—The Commercial Ad-
learns from the Oregon Spectator, that a
was held in Oregon City on the 24th of
ry, at which it was resolved to establish a
nary of learning, under the name of the
City College, with a view of attaching
in due time a theological department. The
of the institution was to commence under
superintendence of Rev. Ezra Fisher, at the
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month.

MEETING AT BUFFALO.—Buffalo is con-
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the West and the East meet. At the Anni-
versary of the Missionary Union, held in that city
it is estimated that no fewer than a
thousand persons were in attendance from abroad.
The members of the Union, there were present 382,
of whom 100 were from the following States:
Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 6; Vermont, 6; Mas-
sachusetts, 6; Connecticut, 8; Rhode Island, 6;
New York, 167; New Jersey, 16; Delaware, 1;
Pennsylvania, 16; Ohio, 32; Michigan, 14; Indi-
ana, 10; Wisconsin, 2; Canada West, 32. Of
these, 157 were ministers, and 105 laymen.

H. D. Doolittle, having become pastor of
the Baptist church in South Williamson, Mass.,
his correspondents to address him at that
place.

J. E. Hopkins has accepted a call from the
First Baptist church, to become their
pastor.

George W. Harvey, a graduate of Colum-
bia College, and an alumnus of the Union Theolog-
ical Seminary, of New York, was ordained to the
pastorate of the ministry, at the Amity street church,
Hartford, on the 7th of May. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Williams.

Charles C. Berry was ordained as pastor of
the Baptist church in Ticonderoga, Essex Co., N. Y.,
on the 22d.

Hiram C. Estes was ordained to the work
of the gospel ministry at East Auburn, Me., May
22d.

Frederick D. Wright, Esq., late editor of the New
York Herald, has become associate editor of
the Christian Times.

NOTICE.—An official statement will
be published, showing that the domestic
missions of the American and Foreign Bible So-
ciety are not a losing, but a self-sustaining, opera-
tion. J. R. STONE, General Agent.

NEW YORK, May 27, 1850.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The repairs and im-
provements of the First Baptist church are about
completed, and the building has now become in
every respect one of the public ornaments of the city.
The pulpit has been transferred to the south end
of the church, is of white Italian marble, finely
cut, and beautifully polished. This work was
done by Messrs. Bond & Phillips. The walls
are frescoed, and the octagonal recess in the rear
pulpit is a most effective piece of work—
columns on each side are in imitation of the
ancient marble, like those of the House of Repre-
sentatives in Washington. In short, everything
about the interior is in the modern style and ex-
tremely beautiful. The organ is in process of
completion. It is from the celebrated factory of Hook
& Boston, the builders of the organ at St.
John's church in this city.—New Haven Pall.

In the notice preceding Mr. Colver's speech
in the first page of this paper, instead of India,
Indian missions.

Very important movement has taken place in
this city, which affects the Roman Catholic church.
Abbe Herndon has called a convocation of
the clergy, to take into consideration how the
city may be "restored to its primitive simplic-
ity and cured of its abuses." The Archbishop has
declined the clergy to attend.

ATH OF JOHN N. MAFFITT.—A telegraphic
dispatch dated Mobile, May 25, says: "The Rev.
John N. Maffitt, well known in New York and vi-
cinity, died here suddenly to-day. The cause of
death is unknown."

PULATION OF BOSTON.—The census of Bos-
ton, nearly completed, under the authority of the
city, and it is thought the population will not ex-
ceed 140,000 which is a less number than was gen-
erally supposed.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS collapsed two flues on the
Atlantic, while lying at the quarantine, three miles
from the city of St. Louis. About thirty lives
lost by the accident, and about forty were
rescued, some of them very badly.

SENATE.—Two unsuccessful balloting
commenced on Wednesday by the House of Repre-
sentatives. First ballot Baldwin had 95; Toney,
15; Cleveland, 10; Ingham, 1; Catlin,
1. Second, Baldwin, 95; Toney,
15; Cleveland, 10; Ingham, 1. Election postponed to Wednesday.

New Publications.

MONTAIGNE, the Endless Study, and other Mis-
cellaneous. By Alexander Vinet. Translated,
with an Introduction and Notes, by R. Tur-
bull. New York: M. W. Dodd, 1850.

Those who had the pleasure of perusing the vol-
ume of Vinet's writings published by Mr. Tur-
bull a few years since under the title of "Vital
Christianity," will be gratified to meet this en-
larged and improved edition of that excellent work.
It is almost superfluous for us to say that Vinet
was one of the ablest and most accomplished of
the modern school of French-Swiss Theologians.
His profoundly philosophical spirit, combined with
his brilliant rhetoric, have given him great influ-
ence with men of taste and cultivation, while his
evangelical views, and fervid piety, have conspired
to endear him to the lovers of vital religion, both
in Europe and America. He may be said to unite
the best peculiarities of the German and French
schools of Theology, while he avoids, for the most
part, the errors and faults of both. There is, in-
deed, now and then, a sentence which savors
strongly, at first glance, of mysticism; but as we
pass along, some happily turned expression, or
some transparent, beautifully wrought illustration,
presents the thought with an intensive distinctness
which effectually redeems the author from such an
imputation. On the whole, we think these pages
present as fine an instance of the union of Reason
and Faith in the prosecution of religious inquiries,
as we have ever met.

We must embrace this opportunity to express
our obligation to the Translator for this fresh con-
tribution to our Christian literature. We need
scarcely say that his work has been well per-
formed. He has enhanced the value of a faithful and
highly finished translation, by his Introduction,
and by discriminating and somewhat extended no-
tices of Montaigne and Joubert, besides numer-
ous notes, illustrative and explanatory, on the text
of his author, which, so far as we are able to judge,
are judicious and valuable.

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

A MODERN HISTORY, from the time of Luther to
the Fall of Napoleon, for the use of Schools and
Colleges. By John Lord, A. M., Lecturer on
History. Thomas, Corner Street & Co., Phila.
We have been gratified with our examination of
the book whose title we have given above. It
seems to have been the aim of the author to seize
on the more prominent events—what the Germans
would call the "seed events"—of modern History,
and to consider them in their relations to each other
and the changes which have taken place in the
social condition of the Christian world. Though
the work can lay no claim to a profound philoso-
phy, it does, we think, give a very fair idea of the
true philosophy of History. It is evident that the
author has a theory of history, but it is allowed to
develop itself in a way to obstruct, as little as pos-
sible, the flow of his narrative. And the best re-
commendation which can be given to the book is
that it recognizes a God in history, and assigns
Him His proper agency in the government of this
world. It is a truthful, and what is equally impor-
tant, a safe guide to the young reader of History,
and we should be happy to see it in our schools
and Seminaries, and in the homes of our people.

For sale by E. Hunt.

JOHN FRANK, or the Third Commandment. By
Emily C. Johnson, author of "Ella Maurice," &c.
Am. Bap. Pub. Society, Philadelphia, 1850.
This is a kind of sequel to the fine story of
"Ella Maurice," by the same author. It is an en-
tertaining and instructive narrative, and well ad-
apted to the condition of the class for which it was
written. We commend it to our young readers.

JAMES AND GEORGE, with conversations between
William and his Aunt.

This is another of the publications of the Am.
Bap. Pub. Society, intended to interest and instruct
children. The story of James and George is de-
signed to illustrate the superiority of virtue to nat-
ural or acquired parts, and the conversations be-
tween William and his Aunt, are calculated to ex-
plain and enforce various lessons of Christian doc-
trine and practice.

For sale by Brockett, Fuller & Co.

THE SCRIPTURAL AND HISTORICAL ARGUMENT
FOR BAPTISM. By J. Torrey South, A. M., American Baptist Pub-
lication Society, Philadelphia, 1850.

The author of this work has given us in a com-
pact form the principal arguments against the
practice of Infant Baptism. He has availed him-
self of the admissions of the most popular and fully
accredited historians of the Church, from Eusebius
to Neander, and has, we think, presented a most
satisfactory view of the question which he has un-
dertaken to examine. He writes in a manly, dig-
nified style, and evinces a Christian spirit. We
commend his work to all who feel interested in the
subject to which it relates.

The *Pictorial Brother Jonathan* for July 4, is re-
ceived and for sale by Pease & Bowers. It con-
tains the *Farwell Address* of Washington, which
is certainly very good reading matter.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

MAY SESSION 1850.

Monday, May 27th.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Eavis.
No business of importance was transacted on
Monday.

Tuesday, May 28.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dutton.
Resolution allowing the trustees of a Baptist
Church in Killingworth to sell a meeting-house
and land; referred to committee on judiciary.

Report of committee on the judiciary, of a bill
for repeal of an act of 1849, requiring the State print-
ing to be done by contract; report accepted and bill
passed.

Report of committee on banks in favor of petition
of A. Benedict and others for a savings bank in
Waterbury, with resolution incorporating said bank;
report accepted and resolution adopted.

Report of committee on contested elections
which had been made the order of the day, taken
up and discussed till the hour of adjournment.—
The report granted the remonstrants against the
election of Jonathan Rose to a seat in the legisla-
ture, leave to withdraw.

Afternoon.
Resolution appointing James Donaghy and Charles
H. Pond, Directors of the State Hospital adopted.

Discussion on the case of Jonathan Rose resumed.
He was finally refused a seat in the House
by a vote of 101 to 103.

Reports of Committees.—On the Judiciary, of a
bill for an act requiring every Bank to keep the
plates for its bills securely in its vaults, and when
they are printed from, to have it done under the
immediate supervision of one of the directors—report
accepted and bill passed.

Resolution appointing Alfred Blackman judge
of the New Haven County Court—laid upon the
table.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Love.
On motion of Mr. Taintor, the motion referring

resolution concerning sale of Baptist Church in
Killingworth, was reconsidered and laid upon the
table.

Mr. Stark, of Lyme, moved to reconsider the
vote of yesterday on the report and resolution of the
committee on constitutional elections relating to
the right of Jonathan Rose to a seat in this House.

A long discussion followed, and the motion was
finally lost; yeas 109; nays 109, the speaker vot-
ing in the negative.

The afternoon was consumed in voting for a Uni-
versity Senator, with the following results:

Toney Baldwin Niles Cleveland
96 94 17 10
98 94 18 0
97 94 18 0
98 94 17 8
96 93 17 5

The scattering was—on the first ballot, one for
Chas. Chapman, whig; and on the third and fourth,
one for J. S. Seymour, democrat. On the fifth, 3
for Sam'l Ingham and 2 for Charles Chapman. A
long discussion followed, and the motion was
finally lost; yeas 109; nays 109, the speaker vot-
ing in the negative.

Thursday, May 30.
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Phelps.
Report of com. on new towns &c., on petition
for making a probate district of the town of Chap-
lain, with a bill for an act making such district;
report accepted, bill passed and petition granted.

Report of com. on State Prison, on pet. of H. N.
Johnson, for discharge, with res. providing for his
discharge; pet. granted.

Report of same committee on petition of Austin
Gould, for restoration of forfeited rights, with a
resolution providing for such restoration—pet.
granted.

Order of the day being called up, it being the
report of the committee on constitutional amend-
ments, with the resolution providing for the appoint-
ment of delegates to a convention for the reforma-
tion of a new constitution. Pending the discussion
the House adjourned.

Friday, May 31.
Prayer by Rev. Dr. Bacon.
Resolution appointing S. Huntington Judge of
the Hartford County Court; adopted.

Resolution appointing Thomas Cowles, Sanford
Grant and Atwood commissioners of Hartford
County; adopted.

Resolution appointing the following judges of
probate for Hartford county district of Hartford:
Henry Perkins; Berlin, H. W. Flag; Bristol, E. F.
Hawley; Hartford, Timothy E. Williams;
Avon, Frederic Ripley; Burlington, David Bennett;
Canton, Luther Higley; East Windsor, Ebenezer
Foster; Enfield, Abiel Johnson; Farmington,
Thomas Cowles; Granby, Andrew B. Holcomb;
Marlborough, Asa Day; Suffield, Seth Loomis;
Southington, Mansfield Merriam; Simsbury, Dudley
Humphrey.

Several reports and resolutions referred. Order
of the day—constitutional amendments—taken up
and discussed, and made the order of the day for
Tuesday next.

Report of same committee on a bill for an act
authorizing the sale of lands by guardians under au-
thority from the Court of Probate; report accepted
and bill passed.

Memorial of M. A. Osborne, et al for abolition
of capital punishment, came from the Senate refer-
red to committee on the subject; reference
conceded.

Report of the committee on claims with resolution
authorizing a draft on the Treasurer for \$25,
for the expense incurred by David B. Hunt in con-
sequence of the right of J. S. Scott to a seat in the
House in 1849; report accepted and resolution
adopted.

Report of the same committee on the claim of
Wm. T. Jones, for remuneration of expenses in-
curred in contesting the right of E. P. Bond to a
seat in the House in 1846—with the opinion that if
the petitioner be entitled to any remuneration the
same should be \$85. Also a resolution from the
Senate authorizing a draft for \$1000.

After a very long debate the report was accepted
and the resolution after having been verbally amend-
ed on motion of Mr. Hooker was adopted.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Items of the Week.

The Geographical Society of London have voted
the annual gold medal for the most important geo-
graphical discovery during the year, to Col. Fremont.

Jubal Harrington, of Worcester, Mass., who was
under bonds on an accusation of firing bomb shells
at two different dwellings, has forfeited his bond,
and gone off, having raised money enough to pay
them. It is supposed that if he is not tried as pri-
ncipal, no one can be a accessory.

Under the ruins of a house that had been burnt
in New Haven, there has been found a gold ring
with the inscription "L. T. Unit. Dub. 10, 1731,"
the 16th day of June, 1850.

A monument to Mrs. Osgood is to be erected in
Mount Auburn.

The subscriptions in aid of Brown University,
Providence, have reached \$84,000. It will be re-
membered that the object of this fund is to estab-
lish the College on the form of the German Univer-
sity.

The Committee on Roads and Canals in Congress
has endorsed Mr. Whitney's scheme for a road to
the Pacific.

MR. HOLYOKE SEMINARY.—Miss Whitman,
Principal of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, on account of
ill health, has not been able to discharge the duties
of her office for several months. If we have not
been misinformed, the Trustees of the Seminary,
are contemplating the appointment of a new Prin-
cipal, experience having shown that the labors of
the office are too onerous for females.—Greenfield
Gaz.

The Fell's Point Savings Institution was entered
by robbers last night, after breaking locks, bolts,
etc., but luckily they failed in obtaining the funds
they anticipated. Two of them were arrested and
put in prison, and from their appearance, we should
say they are foreign burglars recently arrived in
this country.

THE "MYSTERIOUS RAPPERS."—The "Rochester
Sisters" went down to New York in the steam-
ship, last evening, and pursued a roving tour
at the Astor House.—Albany Atlas.

These "Rochester Sisters" we understand, were
completely successful in Albany and Troy; that is
to say, their coloring visitors were not without the
knocking was made and by a delightful bill how
of logic left bound to infer that it was caused by
the ghosts of their grandfathers. We advise the
New York visitors of the "Sisters," to place them
upon a table and grasp their ankles tightly. That
experiment was tried here, and made the "ghosts"
as mute as a fish.—Rock, America.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.
Recent advices from Council Bluffs state that the
California emigrants at St. Joseph, Kansasville, and
other points, had, with few exceptions, left for the
plains. The first Mormon train, consisting of 100
wagons, 600 and 800 persons, was the last to de-
part. The California caravans, extended from
Alarming reports relative to small pox and cholera
almost daily reached the frontier and the small
towns from the emigrants on the plains. These
reports were mostly brought in by emigrants who
were returning discouraged, and were not generally
believed. A party of six emigrants, recently re-
turned, report that Sullivan's company, from Bruns-
wick, with the exception of 3, had fallen victims to
the cholera. The California caravans, extended
between 200 and 250 miles, and always in sight of
each other. Grass and water were quite abundant.
On the 27th ult., Kansasville and its vicinity were
visited by a tremendous storm, which unroofed sev-
eral houses and did much injury to trees and crops.
Fortunately the crops were not sufficiently advanced
to suffer, and no lives were lost.

We learn from the *New York Independent* that a
very singular fraud has been perpetrated in that
city, for years, in the management of the Alms
House.

It was 2502! Of course, the amount charged for
supplies depended upon the number of inmates, and
the Superintendent and Commissioner have been
for years, receiving supplies for all these "dead
heads." During the last eight months of 1849, the
Governors have affected a deduction of expenses
to the amount of \$82,000, as compared with the
previous year. Where has the money gone that was
drawn from the City Treasury to pay for these
fictitious extra papers?

Four negroes lately confined in a jail upon a
charge of being in the State without a license, and
who were unable to pay their fines yesterday
flogged, by order of the County Court, and turned
loose, with order to leave the State in three days.
St. Louis Republican, 8th.

These were free negroes, perhaps citizens of an-
other state, venturing beyond the limits of the
State, and being free Americans, entering the
dominions of the Emperor of Austria, had been so
treated, how low even the Southern press would
have been in their denunciations.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 1.
Mr. Mann, it is understood, has sent to his con-
sular agent to Mr. Webster's last letter. Mr.
Towles, the printer of the Southern paper, will
be delayed two or three weeks probably. E. De Leon
of S. C. will probably be one Editor; and Elwood
Fisher, or Garrett of Va. the other.

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—Mr. Elmore successor
of John C. Calhoun, died in Washington last week.
He had only been a few weeks in the Senate.—
His disease was consumption. Thus South Caro-
lina has lost two Senators during a single session
of Congress.

From the Journal of Commerce
THE WEATHER IN THE MONTH OF MAY.—The
month of May, 1850 has been cool. On five morn-
ings the temperature at 4 o'clock was from 35 to
42 deg; seventeen, from 4 deg. to 30, and one
morning from 51 to 58 deg. In the 28th the
temperature rose to 80 deg, and fell in the succeed-
ing twelve hours 38 deg; between five and six P.
M. of that day the temperature fell 16 deg. in less
than an hour, and remained at 35 deg. for several
hours. Accounts from abroad may explain the
phenomena.—Letters from the South-Western
mountains of Virginia to the 17th, and from France
on the 23d, represent the weather at these points.
The rain that has fallen on the superficial soil
during the month weighs forty pounds and one
ounce, a little more than fifty gallons.

In the month of May, 1849, the temperature was
at 4 o'clock, on the 1st, 50 deg; on the 2d, 50 deg;
on the 3d, 50 deg; on the 4th, 50 deg; on the 5th,
50 deg; on the 6th, 50 deg; on the 7th, 50 deg;
on the 8th, 50 deg; on the 9th, 50 deg; on the 10th,
50 deg; on the 11th, 50 deg; on the 12th, 50 deg;
on the 13th, 50 deg; on the 14th, 50 deg; on the 15th,
50 deg; on the 16th, 50 deg; on the 17th, 50 deg;
on the 18th, 50 deg; on the 19th, 50 deg; on the 20th,
50 deg; on the 21st, 50 deg; on the 22nd, 50 deg;
on the 23rd, 50 deg; on the 24th, 50 deg; on the 25th,
50 deg; on the 26th, 50 deg; on the 27th, 50 deg;
on the 28th, 50 deg; on the 29th, 50 deg; on the 30th,
50 deg; on the 31st, 50 deg.

May, 1847, was warm; on ten mornings the
temperature was from 60 to 67 deg, twelve from
52 to 58 deg, and nine mornings from 41 to 50 deg.

May, 1848, thirteen mornings from 40 to 50 deg,
fifteen from 51 to 59 deg, and three from 60 to 63 deg.

May, 1849, was warm; seven mornings from 43
to 50 deg, nineteen from 51 to 59 deg, and five
from 60 to 60 deg.

The mean temperature of May for five years,
1846 to 1850, inclusive, is as follows:
1846 - - - - - 54 degs, 25.31
1847 - - - - - 51 " 13.31
1848 - - - - - 55 " 20.31
1849 - - - - - 48 " 8.31
1850 - - - - - 48 " 8.31

Earthquakes were numerous during May 1848,
and in a line from East to West.

Lightning storms have been active within the
field of my research, on ten days in May, 1850;
and on the 23d, a fall of rain, at 4:57 P. M., of
five days of the month. Two steam-boats have
been struck by lightning during the same time, and one
in April, and but little injury done.

June 1, 1850.

NOTICE.

We would notify our subscribers and agents
that we expect to be present at the Convention in
Danbury, for the purpose of receiving payments
for the *Secretary*. We are in want of funds; and
it is hoped that the opportunity will be embraced
by our patrons, with their usual punctuality, to for-
ward the amount due.

P. S.—We intend to be present at the meeting
of the Stonington Union Association, June 19 and
20.

May 20.

Another Physician's Testimony.
Mr. Fowler—Dear Sir: I could send you a dozen
certificates, strong and decisive, of the really san-
guine and healthy condition of my wife, Mary, after
within the last twelve months, under my own
supervision and direction. Indeed, I know of few
persons who have used it, comparatively, but com-
mended it in the strongest terms. A case of Asthma,
for several years, to which I was called, was cured
in a few days, by the use of the Balm. The patient
months, evinced the superiority of the Balm. This
disease lasted six weeks, and the dyspepsia and
suffering was dreadful; he sat up every night. The
gentleman told me to give him something to last him
home, (21 miles) so that he might see his wife and
children, and he said, "I gave him one bottle of
the Balm, and four ounces of syrup of squills, di-
recting him to take two spoonfuls of each of Best
Bordeaux olive oil, when the difficulty of breathing was
greatened, and he said, "I was then restored to
health, and he said, "I gave him one bottle of
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